

NEWS SUMMARY.

Henry's woolen mill on Flat Rock road, Montgomery county, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire commenced in the picker house, and before it was extinguished the damage to the building amounted to \$5000.

The regular meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening. The Secretary called the attention of members to a number of scientific and mechanical matters. The condition and progress of the Hecla Tunnel, and the discovery of some curious fossil coal deposits in Pennsylvania, were mentioned.

—Mrs. Margaret Butler, of Wilmington, Del., came to this city yesterday afternoon for the purpose of visiting her daughter, who had been admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital with a broken leg. While Mrs. Butler was on her way to the hospital she fell at Seventeenth and Spruce streets, and broke her arm. Officer Brickley, of the Fifth District, had her conveyed to the hospital.

—Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock the new police station house on Fifteenth street, below Walnut, was formally dedicated to public use. Mayor Fox and ex-Mayors of Philadelphia, members of the City Councils, Chief and Lieutenants of Police and policemen were present.

—Last evening about 7 o'clock a man named Charles Donnelly, aged fifty-six years, and who resided at Twentieth and Hampton streets, was killed by the machinery at Bruner's mills, Twenty-third and Hamilton streets.

—The alarm of fire last evening about 10 o'clock was occasioned by the burning of a portion of the morocco factory of George W. Hummel, at Margaretta and New Market streets. The fire originated from a stove in the second story of the building, and burned until the stock of skins on this floor was mostly consumed. The third and fourth stories also contained a large number of skins, which were much damaged by water.

—The fire on the first floor was mostly, if not all, removed from the building by the firemen and police. The loss on the stock by fire and water, it was thought, would amount to about \$15,000. When the firemen were returning from the fire two of the up-town fire companies got into a fight in the vicinity of Fourth and Callowhill streets, and for a time serious shots were threatened.

—A number of pistol-shots were fired, and crowds of excited men ran backwards and forwards. It was rumored that two or three men had been shot during the fracas, but their names could not be ascertained.

—The convention to revise the rules of the Republican party was in session yesterday afternoon. Several additional rules were adopted, and the meeting adjourned until tomorrow.

—At a meeting of the Public Buildings Commission held yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That the architect, Mr. John McArthur, Jr., be and he is hereby directed to draw plans and designs for public buildings to be erected at Broad and Market streets. First, for a building at the intersection of those streets; and second, for buildings on each of the plots of ground as now laid out (with this exception, that the streets on the east and west north and south, shall be opened to the present width of Broad street, the plans and designs, after they are finished, to be submitted to the Select and Common Councils for their approval; and this commission for the erection of public buildings hereby agree to erect the building or buildings under the plans that Councils may select.

—A partial resumption of work has taken place by the striking coal miners.

—The Fenians of Brooklyn (N. Y.) will make a grand demonstration to-day.

—The Mississippi Legislature has passed a bill giving equal rights to all persons at licensed hotels.

—The Masons of Cleveland (Ohio) have just taken measures which look to the erection of a new temple in that city.

—Though the terms of amnesty to the insurgents in Cuba expired yesterday by limitation, the conciliatory policy will, for a time, be continued.

—Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, who was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Revels on the 4th of March next, announces his intention to decline the Senate.

—The Dominion Parliament at Ottawa opened yesterday, and in his message the Governor alludes to the prospective settlement of the fishing difficulty existing between Canada and the United States.

—Distress and mortality are decreasing in Paris.

—The Germans continue to make heavy exactions of their conquered foes.

—Orders have been issued to disband the Belgian militia serving on the frontier.

—The armistice has been extended to the Departments of Cote d'Or, Jura, and Doubs.

—A Bordeaux despatch asserts that affairs are more promising for the Republicans.

—Prince Napoleon is in London, and asserts that he will make it his permanent residence.

—Have despatches say that the Prussians continue to violate the provisions of the armistice.

—The excitement in Roumania has subsided, and the existing difficulties will, in all probability, be shortly settled.

—Belfort has surrendered at last, and the garrison will be permitted to march out with all the honors of war.

—A riotous demonstration occurred in Cork on Tuesday, upon the occasion of a welcome being given to a released Fenian.

—General Faiderbe, in a recent communication to the French Government, urged the Army of the North to be in readiness for any emergency that may arise.

—The Assembly at Bordeaux was engaged yesterday in the verification of the election of its members, and to-day it will proceed to constitute a new government.

—The press of Paris refer to the proposed entry of the German army into the French capital in excited terms, and some of the journals suggest that mourning be displayed on the occasion.

—The Kennebec Journal calls upon the shipbuilders of Maine to realize the fact that very little of the material now used is obtained within the limits of the State, and that they have almost nothing to put into wooden vessels even, except labor and capital.

—As a leading interest, it continues, the day of ship-building is past, and the people of Maine should turn their attention to agriculture and manufactures, the two great resources upon which the State is ultimately to rely for prosperity.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC TRIUMPH.

How the London "Times" Was Sent Into Paris. The London Times of January 31 makes the declaration following:—Attempts to establish a ready communication between the beleaguered inhabitants in Paris and their relatives and friends beyond the German lines have given rise to many contrivances which are not likely to make a new era in the history both of aeronautics and photography.

Among them may be mentioned the ingenious device by which the matter of two whole pages of the Times has been transmitted from London to Paris. This has been accomplished by photography. Those pages of the paper which contained communications to relatives in Paris were photographed with great care by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company on pieces of thin and almost transparent paper, about an inch and a half in length by an inch in width.

On these impressions there could be seen by the naked eye only two legible words, "The Times," and six narrow brown bands representing the six columns of printed matter forming a page of the newspaper. Under the microscope, however, the brown spaces become legible, and every line of the newspaper was found to have been distinctly copied with the greatest clearness. The photographs were sent to Bordeaux for transmission thence by carrier-pigeon to Paris. When received there they were magnified, by the aid of the magic-lantern, to a large size and thrown upon a screen. A staff of clerks immediately transcribed the messages and sent them to the places indicated by the addresses. The success of this experiment gives rise to the hope that the new art of compressing printed matter into a small compass will not stop here.

If a page of the Times can be compressed into a space little larger than that occupied by a postage stamp, the matter of an octavo volume might be made to cover not more than two of its own pages, and a library could be reduced to the dimensions of the smallest prayer-book.

What a relief it would be to the learned persons who frequent the Library of the British Museum if, instead of having to make fatiguing journeys from letter A to letter B of the ponderous catalogue of books, they had its many hundred volumes reduced to a space a yard square, over which a microscope could be hurriedly passed. Such suggestions are now occupying the thoughts of photographers.

THE IMAM OF MUSCAT.

The ordinary reader will not be profoundly moved to hear that the Imam of Muscat has shared the fate of some of his predecessors, and that his vacant throne will be filled by his victorious rival Syed Turkis. Probably the majority of readers know no more about than they care for the history of the Sultans of Oman or of the Imams of Muscat. Yet this Government has sent consuls to their dominions, and the records of the State Department will show treaties of commerce entered into between these United States and the sovereigns of Muscat—one of whom, anticipating some of the characteristic needs of our present chief ruler, sent to a former President a gift of horses and other valuables. Muscat is the capital of Oman, an important centre of commerce and stronghold of that reformed Mahometanism whose followers are called Wahabees, after their founder, Abd-el-Wahab, an Arab of the last century. The death of the Imam is an incident of the religious war in which these sectaries have been engaged for nearly a century. Abd-el-Wahab was a radical reformer, and between him and Basrah Grander Sen, the Hindoo Deist of our day, there was much in common. He regarded Mohammed as a great man, but not as an object of worship, yet higher in the scale than either Moses or Christ. There was no such thing as a revealed religion; the Koran was a good book, but not a revelation; the religion of Mohammed was a divine religion, not on account of its revelation, but on account of its own excellence. All reverence to the tomb of Mohammed was thus idolatry. Religion was to be propagated by the sword. Wine, opium, and tobacco were not to be tolerated. Each man was to contribute from one-fifth to one-twentieth of his income for the propagation of the creed. It was held in the original Wahabite code that the spiritual authority should be withdrawn from the temporal ruler, but Saoud, their first temporal chief, marrying the daughter of El-Wahab, the spiritual and temporal powers were united in his person. The seed rapidly spread through Arabia, and their forces obtained possession of Mecca and Medina, which they plundered. They obtained possession of nearly all Arabia, except Oman and Hadramut. The temporal power of this sect received a rude shock in 1818 by the capture and execution of their chief, Abdallah, great-grandson of Saoud. They afterwards recovered their power, and occasioned great anxiety to the British rulers of India, for their peculiar tenets had permeated the Mohammedans of India, and one of these theories was that their religion should be extended at all hazards, and by violent means when others failed.

Oman and its capital, Muscat, were always points which the Wahabees sought to secure. Oman is ruled by a temporal Sultan who, however, is better known by his ecclesiastical dignity, "Imam or Imamun Muscat." It was considered as important as it is to-day, and having been taken by Albuquerque in 1507 it was the headquarters of Portuguese trade with the Indies. For this its position near the opening of the Gulf of Persia admirably suits it. Subsequent to the expulsion of the Portuguese its piratical deeds were the terror of sailors in the eastern seas. On the accession of Said Sed in this century, the early part of his reign was successfully devoted to the Wahabees. Afterwards he extended his authority over a large section of Arabia and of Africa. He became known as Sultan of Zanzibar, to which he removed his capital. The United States was the first power to send a consular agent to his dominions. He was in every sense of the word an enterprising prince. He died in 1856, and one of his sons succeeded him as Imam of Muscat. This son has had to fight the Wahabees constantly, and within the past two years a despatch was published announcing his deposition by the successful Wahabites. The rumor was not subsequently confirmed, and it is more than probable he is the Imam to whom allusion is now made. He was a prince wanting in the energy and enterprise of his father, the Imam Said Sed.

—N. Y. World.

—A committee of three physicians, appointed by the San Francisco Medical Society at the request of many parents and tax-payers, have visited the principal public schools, and have been convinced that the course of study is too severe and trying, and the amount of exercise allowed too little, for the health of the pupils.

TOOLS FOR MACHINISTS, LATHEES, AND BORING MACHINES.

For Sale by the undersigned, a large stock of the best quality of tools, including lathe tools, boring machines, and all kinds of machinery. No. 17 South EIGHTH STREET.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS.

Proposals in Duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Substances Stores:— 200 bags of Prime Moss, each containing 200 pounds of Moss, in iron-hoop on each end.

100 barrels of "R. F." Flour, round hooped, full head-lined, and sealed bungs. 15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head-lined. 10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head-lined.

20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined. 5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined. 5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.

5,000 pounds of Cut Leaf Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined. 5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head-lined. 20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head-lined.

5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 2½ mats each. 1,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.

20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes of tapers, strapped, in 25-pound packages. 5,000 pounds of "Ada" Candles, 6½ full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.

1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped. 1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped. 1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.

5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tins. 1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels. 1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels. 1,000 dozen of Toilet Soap, assorted.

1,000 boxes of Toilet Soap, in boxes containing 60 boxes each. 25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ½-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds. 25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ½-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.

25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ½-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds. 25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ½-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds. 100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ½-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.

300 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ½-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds. 50 kils of Mess Mackerel, containing 50 pounds, net. 1,000 boxes of Desiccated Codfish, 1-pound boxes, packed 24 in a case.

1,000 boxes of Smoked Herring. 1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases. 1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head-lined. 1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels full head-lined.

100 pounds of Nutmegs. 100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package. 100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package. 100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.

1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes. 240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans. 240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans. 240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.

600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans. 600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans. 240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans. 240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans. 240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.

240 cans of Fresh Peas, in 2-pound cans. 240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans. 240 cans of Preserved Pineapples, in 2-pound cans. 240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.

240 cans of Fresh Apples, in 2-pound cans. 240 cans of Currant Jelly, 3-pound cans. 240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans. 2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.

400 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions. 20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials. 20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.

400 pounds of Cream Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes. 700 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 35-pound boxes. 105 pounds of Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.

300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes. 300 pounds of Vermicelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes. 300 pounds of Macaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.

300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 35-pound boxes. 250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes. 3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed in 12 cardboard boxes.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870. PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract office of the Department until 2 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 15, 1871.

2065 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Melvin, and Brains, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A. M.

2066 From Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.; Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7:30 A. M.; Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2067 From Butler, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week. Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A. M.

2068 From New Era by 12 M.; Arrive at Butler by 12 M.; Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A. M.

2069 From Bedford to Downingtown (Imertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; Arrive at Imertown by 5 P. M.

2070 From Imertown Tuesday and Friday at 5 A. M.; Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M. 2071 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Shuman, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.

2072 From West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.; Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.; Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.

2073 From Posttown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville. 2074 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Greenwood, Faxon, by Eldersville, Bartville, to Christians, 15 miles and back, three times a week.

2075 From Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.; Arrive at Christians by 6 P. M.; Leave Christians Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.

2076 From Oxford by 12 M.; Arrive at Christians by 12 M.; Leave Christians Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M. This route is supposed to be covered by existing contracts, and will not be bid.

2077 From Horton's, by Rochester Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week. Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.; Arrive at Brady by 12 M.; Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.

2078 From Horton's by 4 P. M.; Arrive at Brady by 12 M.; Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M. Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2079 From Ficksville (no office) to Penargh (no office), 12 miles and back, once a week. Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2080 From Cooperburg, by Lanark, Limeport, 24 miles and back, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cooperburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.

2081 From Cooperburg by 6 P. M.; Arrive at Lanark by 12 M.; Leave Lanark by 12 M.; Arrive at Cooperburg by 6 P. M.

2082 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.

2083 From Dixon by 9 A. M.; Arrive at Pierceville by 12 M.; Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.

2084 From Dixon by 12 M.; Arrive at Pierceville (no office), 8 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Sigler's Ferry. Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.

2085 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.

2086 From Sandy Lake by 6 P. M.; Arrive at Utica by 12 M.; Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.

Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Tuesday and Saturday. Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

PROPOSALS.

STEAM VALLEY (NO OFFICE), TO TROUT RUN, 18 MILES AND BACK, ONCE A WEEK.

Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 M.; Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.; Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.; Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.

Proposals must be carried by the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of the county. No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each such omission not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip subject forfeiture. Times will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office, for entering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost, or for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing thereof a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a pro rata reduction of the contract pay, and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superintending "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by mail.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and first time of the publication of the articles, post-offices. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an extension to a Public School in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADEPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, February 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house situated on Broad street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward, said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders. H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1871. Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, for building and repairing a stone, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—City Point, Cold Harbor, and Fredericksburg, Va., according to plans and specifications which will be found in the office, on an application of those desiring to bid.

Separate bids for building this Lodge of brick are also invited, plans and specifications for which will also be furnished from this office on application. Blank forms for bids, details, and requirements furnished by the undersigned, copies of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered. HENRY C. HODGES, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERRIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of May, D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 11 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, mineral, mining rights and interests, lands, premises, real estate, machinery, tools, fixtures, stores, buildings, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, races, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, reports, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of such estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York, at all times, and at all places of sale. BENJAMIN WHITE, BERRIAH WALL, Trustees.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—General notice of two-story-story brick dwelling, No. 100 Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets, containing in front on Jacoby street 30 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet. It has the gas introduced, bath, etc. Terms—Cash. Possession at of October 1st.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 243 N. Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS' AUCTIONEERS.—Well secured Ground Rent of \$150 a Year. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold in the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well secured redeemable yearly ground rent of \$150 a year, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, with three-story brick store and dwelling thereon erected, situate at the S. W. corner of Cedar and Dickinson streets, Nineteenth ward, containing in front on Cedar street 14 feet, and extending along Dickinson street 50 feet.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 243 N. Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUESDAY, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 130 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, containing in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privileges thereon, and containing 6 rooms. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$40.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 243 N. Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUESDAY, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 130 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, containing in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privileges thereon, and containing 6 rooms. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$40.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 243 N. Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

CLOTH HOUSE. JAMES & HUBER. No. 11 North SECOND Street, Sign of the Golden Lamb, Are receiving and selling a large and splendid assortment of new styles of FANCY CASSIMERES.

And standard makes of DRESSING, CLOTHS and COATINGS. (25 nws) AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PATENTS. UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. WASHINGTON, C. C. Jan. 21, 1871. On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPS, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of the estate of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1867, for an improvement in Grinding Saws.

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next. Any person who opposes this extension, or who desires to be heard thereon, should file a petition with the Commissioner of Patents.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN, Acting Commissioner of Patents.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 16, THE BRASS BAND, LAST GRAND CONCERT. LAST GRAND CONCERT. Mr. Thomas will be assisted by the celebrated Pianist, MISS ANNA MEHLIG, and by his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA, many of whom are EMINENT SOLOISTS. Admission Tickets..... One Dollar Reserved Seats..... Fifty Cents Family Circle..... Fifty Cents Reserved Seats in Family Circle..... Fifty Cents Extra Gallery..... Twenty-five Cents Tickets and programmes can now be obtained at North & Co., 28 Mifflin Street, No. 1006 Chestnut street, at the Box Office with the Academy. The Grand Pianoforte used are from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons, Warerooms in Philadelphia at Charles Blaisius, No. 1006 Chestnut street.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 16, FIRST BENEFIT OF MR. C. H. BRADSHAW. THREE GLORIOUS PICTURES. The beautiful domestic farces entitled BIRDS OF FEATHER. Christopher Chisrup..... C. H. Bradshaw To be followed by the American Comedy of SOLON SHINDLER. Solon Shingle (first time)..... C. H. Bradshaw To conclude with Power's roaring farce of PAT'S BLINDERS. Pat Rooney (first time)..... C. H. Bradshaw

MRS. JOHN BREWER ARCH STREET THEATRE. BREWER & SONS' LYDIA THOMPSON AND TROUPE. TO-NIGHT (Thursday), Feb. 16, FRIDAY and Last Benefit of LYDIA THOMPSON. SATURDAY—COMBINATION MATINEE, BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERING FRENCH. MONDAY—STUART ROBSON.

CHESSNUT STREET THEATRE. E. L. DAVENPORT..... Lessee and Manager THIS EVENING. Joseph C. Foster's grand spectacular drama of the OLD FATHER OF THE MOUNTAIN, replete with gorgeous effects in every department, and the characters filled by DAVENPORT'S LOVELL STAR COMPANY. MATINEE ON SATURDAY. Tickets secured in advance at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chestnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Northwest corner of NINTH and CHESTNUT Streets. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 100,000 CURIOSITIES. From all parts of the World. THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS. The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock. Admission